

leader be authorized to sign any duly enrolled bill and joint resolution today, December 15.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PRYOR. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST— H.R. 4154

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4154 just received from the House and at the desk; that the Baucus substitute amendment be considered and agreed to; the bill, as amended, be read three times, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; that any statements relating to the measure be printed in the RECORD, without further intervening action or debate.

Mr. President, I understand the Republican leader will object, so I will withdraw this request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request is withdrawn.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BOEING DREAMLINER

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I know we are in the middle of a health care debate and I know we are focused on health care and we will be talking about that for several days, but I rise to congratulate the people of Washington State and the country on the 787 Dreamliner flight that took off from Paine Field, WA, just a few hours ago. Some people might think of that as just going to YouTube and looking at the video and seeing a plane take off and what is the significance. I tell you, there is great significance, not just for the State of Washington but for the country because this plane is a unique plane. It is a game changer as far as the market is concerned. But it is American innovation at its best. This plane, built now with 50 percent composite materials, is going to be a 20-percent more fuel-efficient plane. That is significant for our country. It is significant because it means the United States can still be a leader in manufac-

turing and it can still deal with something as complex as fuel efficiency in aviation.

What is prideful for us as Americans is, this is about American innovation at its best. What would Bill Boeing say about today? He would say we achieved another milestone, where we faced international competition. Yet the United States can still be a manufacturer. We can still build a product, still compete, and still win because we are innovating with aviation.

To the thousands of workers in the Boeing Company and in Puget Sound I say: Congratulations for your hard work—for the planning and implementation of taking manufacturing from aerospace with aluminum that had been the status quo for decades, to developing an entirely new plane, 50 percent with the new material.

I want the United States to continue to be a manufacturer, to still build products, to still say we can compete. So I applaud the name Dreamliner. Somebody in that company had a dream, and today it got launched when it took off from that runway. I wish to say that is the innovative spirit that has made this country great and that is the innovative spirit in which we need to invest.

HUMAN RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to speak in support of the Human Rights Enforcement Act of 2009, which the U.S. Senate approved unanimously on November 21, 2009, and which the House of Representatives will consider today. This narrowly tailored, bipartisan legislation would make it easier for the Justice Department to hold accountable human rights abusers who seek safe haven in our country.

I would like to thank the lead Republican cosponsor of the Human Rights Enforcement Act, Senator TOM COBURN of Oklahoma. This bill is a product of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Human Rights and the Law. I am the Chairman of this Subcommittee and Senator COBURN is its ranking member. I also want to thank Judiciary Committee Chairman PAT LEAHY of Vermont and Senator BEN CARDIN of Maryland for cosponsoring this bill.

For decades, the United States has led the fight for human rights around the world. Over 60 years ago, following the Holocaust, we led the efforts to prosecute Nazi perpetrators at the Nuremberg trials. We have also supported the prosecution of human rights crimes before the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, and the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

The world watches our efforts to hold accountable perpetrators of mass atrocities closely. When we bring human rights violators to justice, for-

eign governments are spurred into action, victims take heart, and future perpetrators think twice. However, when human rights violators are able to live freely in our country, America's credibility as a human rights leader is undermined.

Throughout our history, America has provided sanctuary to victims of persecution. Sadly, some refugees arrive from distant shores to begin a new life, only to encounter those who tortured them or killed their loved ones.

Two years ago, the Human Rights and the Law Subcommittee heard compelling testimony from Dr. Juan Romagoza, who endured a 22-day ordeal of torture at the hands of the National Guard in El Salvador. Dr. Romagoza received asylum in our country but later learned that two generals who were responsible for his torture had also fled to the United States. We also learned that our government was investigating over 1,000 suspected human rights violators from almost 90 countries who were in the United States.

The Human Rights and the Law Subcommittee has worked to ensure our government has the necessary authority and resources to bring perpetrators to justice and to vindicate the rights of people like Dr. Romagoza.

In the last Congress, the Subcommittee on Human Rights and the Law held hearings which identified loopholes in the law that hinder effective human rights enforcement. In order to close some of these loopholes and make it easier to prosecute human rights abuses, Senator COBURN and I introduced the Genocide Accountability Act, the Child Soldiers Accountability Act and the Trafficking in Persons Accountability Act, legislation passed unanimously by Congress and signed into law by President George W. Bush that denies safe haven in the United States to perpetrators of genocide, child soldier recruitment and use, and human trafficking.

We also examined the U.S. government agencies which bear responsibility for investigating human rights abusers and how to increase the likelihood that human rights violators will be held accountable.

There are two offices in the Justice Department's Criminal Division with jurisdiction over human rights violations. The first, the Office of Special Investigations, also known as OSI, which was established by Attorney General Richard Civiletti in 1979, has led the way in investigating, denaturalizing and removing World War II-era participants in genocide and other Nazi crimes. I want to commend OSI for its outstanding work tracking down and bringing to justice Nazi war criminals who have found safe haven in our country. Since 1979, OSI has successfully prosecuted 107 Nazis.

Just this year, OSI deported John Demjanjuk to Germany, where he is on trial for his involvement in the murder of more than 29,000 people at the Sobibor extermination camp in Nazi-